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=>  d que
L39                 STR
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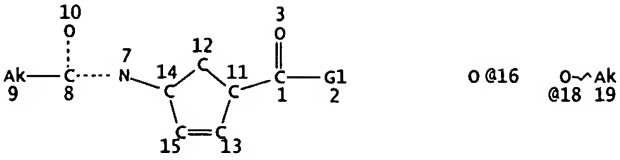


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CONNECT IS E1  RC AT  19
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
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STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L41          14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L39
L42           5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND "1S"
L43          10 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L42


=> d bib ab hitstr 1-10

L43  ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2005:426567  CAPLUS
DN   142:482029
TI   Preparation of [(1R,3S)-3-isopropyl-3-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-7,8-dihydro-
     1,6-naphthyridin-6(5H)-yl]carbonyl]cyclopentyl][(3S,4S)-3-
     methoxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl]amine salt as chemokine receptor CCR-2
     antagonist
IN   Cai, Dongwei; Fleitz, Fred; Ge, Min; Hoerrner, Scott; Javadi, Gary;
     Jensen, Mark; Larsen, Robert; Li, Wenjie; Nelson, Dorian; Szumigala,
     Elizabeth; Yang, Lihu; Zhou, Changyou
PA   Merck & Co., Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    -------------------    --------
PI   WO 2005044795        A1    20050519    WO 2004-US35294        20041025
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2003-514754P      P     20031027
OS   CASREACT 142:482029; MARPAT 142:482029
AB   The present invention provides an efficient synthesis for the preparation of
     [(1R,3S)-3-isopropyl-3-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-
     6(5H)-yl]carbonyl]cyclopentyl][(3S,4S)-3-methoxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-
     yl]amine (I) and its succinate salt.  The present invention addnl.
     provides an efficient syntheses for the preparation of intermediates, i.e.
     (3R)-3-methoxytetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-one (II), (1S,4S)-4-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-
     pyrrol-1-yl)-1-isopropylcyclopent-2-ene-1-carboxylic acid (III), and
     3-(trifluoromethyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,6-naphthyridine (IV), and for the
     preparation of the precursor (3S,4S)-N-((1S,4S)-4-isopropyl-4-[[3-
     (trifluoromethyl)-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-6(5H)-yl]carbonyl]cyclopent-
     2-en-1-yl)-3-methoxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-amine (V).  The invention addnl.
     resides in the superior properties of the I succinate.  Thus, 730 g III
     was treated with 228 mL methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of 0.93 L
     diisopropylethylamine in 6.6 L THF at 0-13°, stirred at room temperature
     for 4 h, cooled to .apprx.15°, treated with IV.HCl, warmed to
     23°, treated with 0.93 L diisopropylethylamine with cooling at
     .apprx.25° over 15 min, and aged for .apprx.1 h to give 1.055 kg
     the compound (VI).  VI (1.055 kg) in MeOH was added to 1 kg hydroxylamine
     hydrochloride, 50% aqueous hydroxylamine (1 L), and 5 L H2O, and the resulting
     slurry was refluxed at 71° for 6 h to give, after treatment with
     anhydrous HCl in isopropanol, the amine dihydrochloride (VII) (0.76 kg).  VII
     (777 g) was slurried in 3 L iso-Pr acetate and the mixture was cooled in an
     ice bath, successively treated with 860 mL n-Bu3N, 260 mL isopropanol, and
     sodium triacetoxyborohydride (724 g, at 5°), and after 1 h, treated
     with a solution of II in iso-Pr acetate (1.76 L of a 160 g/L solution), and
     allowed to react for 6 h to give 654 g crude V (90%).  V (640 g) was diluted
     with 6.4 L MeOH, charged to an autoclave, treated with a slurry of 256 g
```

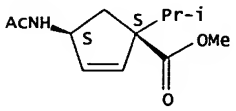
5% Pd-C in 5.0 L MeOH, and hydrogenated under H pressure of 40 psi at 25° overnight to give a solution of 633 g I in MeOH (98.5%) which was concentrated to an oil (770 g). The oil was dissolved in 3.1 L iso-Pr acetate and the solution was concentrated to a brown oil. Dilution with iso-Pr acetate and concentration was repeated two addnl. times. The resulting oil was converted into I benzenesulfonate (1.645 kg) by treating with 283 g benzenesulfonic acid in iso-Pr acetate and treatment with heptane and the resulting benzenesulfonate salt was treated with a mixture of K2CO3, H2O, and iso-Pr acetate to give an oil containing 1.16 kg I. The latter oil was treated with 294 g succinic acid in ethanol and heptane to give 1.328 kg I succinate.

IT **851956-93-9P**, Methyl (1S,4S)-4-(acetylamino)-1-isopropylcyclopent-2-ene-1-carboxylate
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of [(1R,3S)-3-isopropyl-3-[[3-(trifluoromethyl)-7,8-dihydro-1,6-naphthyridin-6(5H)-yl]carbonyl]cyclopentyl][(3S,4S)-3-methoxytetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl]amine salt as chemokine receptor CCR-2 antagonist)

RN 851956-93-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-1-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl ester, (1S,4S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2000:53929 CAPLUS

DN 132:107046

TI Preparation of optically active azabicycloheptenone derivatives by stereospecific enzymic hydrolysis

IN Bernegger-Egli, Christine; Brux, Frank; Roduit, Jean Paul; Werbitzky, Oleg; Guggisberg, Yves

PA Lonza A.-G., Switz.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000003032	A1	20000120	WO 1999-EP4814	19990708
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9952803	A1	20000201	AU 1999-52803	19990708
	EP 1095160	A1	20010502	EP 1999-938217	19990708
	EP 1095160	B1	20040128		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2002520027	T2	20020709	JP 2000-559252	19990708
	AT 258605	E	20040215	AT 1999-938217	19990708
	PT 1095160	T	20040630	PT 1999-938217	19990708
	ES 2214876	T3	20040916	ES 1999-938217	19990708
	NO 2001000121	A	20010108	NO 2001-121	20010108
	US 6780634	B1	20040824	US 2001-743391	20010417
	US 2004167351	A1	20040826	US 2004-779339	20040213
PRAI	EP 1998-112719	A	19980709		
	EP 1998-123949	A	19981217		
	WO 1999-EP4814	W	19990708		
	US 2001-743391	A3	20010417		

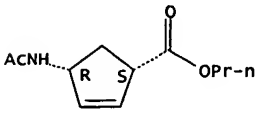
OS MARPAT 132:107046

AB The invention relates to a biotechnol. method for producing optically active compds. of general formulas (I) and (II), wherein R1 represents acyl or acyloxy, and R2 represents H or C1-C10 alkyl, by reaction of the racemic lactam using a hydrolase in the presence of a nucleophile and in the presence of a base in a constant pH range. The invention also relates to the subsequent conversion of compound I into the optically active 1-amino-4-(hydroxymethyl)-2-cyclopentene of formula (III). Racemic 2-acetyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one 419.25 mL was diluted with water 60 mL and a com. subtilisin solution 31.5 mL. This solution was brought to pH 7.5 and incubated at 30° with vigorous stirring. After 45 h (1R,4S)-2-Acetyl-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one with an ee 99% was obtained. Final yield of purified product was 31%.

IT **255839-19-1P**
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of optically active azabicycloheptenone derivs. by stereospecific enzymic hydrolysis)

RN 255839-19-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, propyl ester, (1S,4R)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

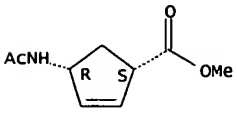
Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L43 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1997:480168 CAPLUS
DN 127:176646
TI An approach to a carbocyclic analog of cyclic adenosine 5'-diphosphate ribose. The synthesis and bisphosphorylation of N1-[(1S,3R)-3-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopent-1-yl]inosine
AU Fortt, Simon M.; Potter, Barry V. L.
CS Dep. Medicinal Chem., School Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Univ. Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK
SO Tetrahedron Letters (1997), 38(30), 5371-5374
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The synthesis of N1-[(1S, 3R)-3-(hydroxymethyl)cyclopent-1-yl]inosine via a cyclocondensation route is reported. Regioselective bisphosphorylation of the primary 5'-hydroxyl groups leads to a carbocyclic, inosine analog of seco ADP ribose.
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and bisphosphorylation of hydroxymethylcyclopentylinosine)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

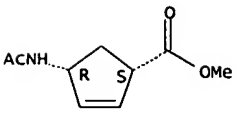
Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

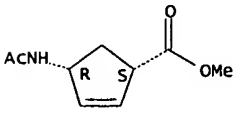
L43 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1996:569065 CAPLUS
DN 125:300485
TI Lipase-catalyzed resolution of 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-ones
AU Nakano, Hiroto; Iwasa, Kazuto; Okuyama, Yuko; Hongo, Hiroshi
CS Tohoku College Pharmacy, Sendai, 981, Japan
SO Tetrahedron: Asymmetry (1996), 7(8), 2381-2386
CODEN: TASYE3; ISSN: 0957-4166
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB The lipase-catalyzed asym. resolution of 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-ones was reported. Non-racemic chiral 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-ones were obtained conveniently by lipase-catalyzed enantioselective transesterification or hydrolysis of 2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one or 2-[(acetyloxy)methyl]-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one. The resolution of (±)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one (I) gave (1R)-2-[(acetyloxy)methyl]-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one which was hydrolyzed to give (1R)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-one. Ring opening of the latter gave (-)-(1S-cis)-4-(acetylamino)-2-cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid Me ester (II) which is an intermediate for carbovir.
IT **127061-46-5P**, (1S-cis)-4-(Acetylamino)-2-cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid methyl ester
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(lipase-catalyzed resolution of 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-3-ones)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



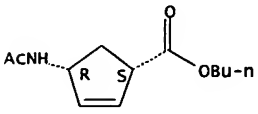
L43 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1996:175342 CAPLUS
DN 124:254209
TI Substrate specificity of glycinamide ribonucleotide transformylase from chicken liver
AU Antle, Vincent D.; Liu, Dashan; McKellar, B. Robert; Caperelli, Carol A.; Hua, Mei; Vince, Robert
CS Division Pharmaceutical Sciences, University Cincinnati Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0004, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1996), 271(11), 6045-9
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Several glycinamide ribonucleotide analogs have been prepared and evaluated as substrates and/or inhibitors of glycinamide ribonucleotide transformylase from chicken liver. The side chain modified analogs, in which the glycine side chain, R = CH2NH2, has been replaced by R = CH2NHCH3 and R = CH2CH2NH2, are substrates, with V/K (relative intensity) of 2.4% and 16.3%, resp. Several carbocyclic analogs of glycinamide ribonucleotide, including the phosphonate derivative of carbocyclic glycinamide ribonucleotide, did not serve as substrates, but were inhibitors of the enzyme, competitive against glycinamide ribonucleotide, with Ki values ranging from 7.4 to 23.6 times the Km for glycinamide ribonucleotide. However, the O-phosphonate analog of carbocyclic glycinamide ribonucleotide did support enzymic activity, with V/K (relative intensity) of 0.8%. In addition, glycinamide ribonucleoside was neither a substrate for, nor an inhibitor of, glycinamide ribonucleotide transformylase. Furthermore, α-glycinamide ribonucleotide had no effect on enzyme activity. These studies have begun to define the structural features of the nucleotide substrate required to support enzymic activity.
IT **127061-46-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(substrate and inhibitor specificity of glycinamide ribonucleotide transformylase from chicken liver)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



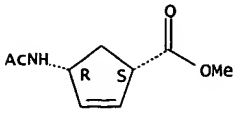
L43 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:579673 CAPLUS
DN 123:286496
TI Biocatalytical transformations. VI. The 4-acetamido-cyclopent-2-ene carboxylate route revisited: synthesis of (+)- and (-)- aristeromycin
AU Csuk, Rene; Doerr, Petra
CS Pharm.-Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany
SO Tetrahedron (1995), 51(20), 5789-98
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB Enantiomerically pure(+)- as well as (-)-aristeromycin can be synthesized starting from (+)- or (-)-Bu (or hexyl) 4-acetamido-cyclopent-2-ene carboxylate; these carboxylates are easily obtained from their corresponding racemates by hydrolysis with the lipase from Candida rugosa.
IT **155836-24-1P**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(enzymic hydrolysis of acetamidocyclopentene carboxylate in preparation of aristeromycin)
RN 155836-24-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, butyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



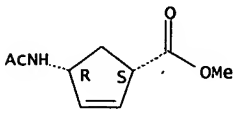
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enzymic hydrolysis of acetamidocyclopentene carboxylate in preparation of aristeromycin)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



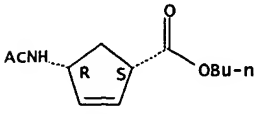
L43 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1995:36909 CAPLUS
DN 123:83906
TI The enantioselective synthesis of an important intermediate to the antiviral, (-)-carbovir
AU Handa, Sheetal; Earlam, George J.; Geary, Phillip J.; Hawes, John E.; Phillips, Gareth T.; Pryce, Robert J.; Ryback, George; Shears, Jeremy H.
CS Department of Chemistry, King's College London, London, WC2R 2LS, UK
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1994), (14), 1885-6
CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 123:83906
AB Two new routes to the important intermediate (-)-I (R = NHAc) for the carbocyclic-based nucleosides are reported. The intermediate (-)-I (R = NHAc) has also been synthesized in high enantiomeric excess via an enzymic resolution of the racemic amide (+)-I (R = NHAc) or an enzymic enantiotopic hydrolysis of the meso diester I (R = CO2Me).
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(enantioselective synthesis of amide cyclopentadiene as carbovir synthon)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L43 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1994:436093 CAPLUS
DN 121:36093
TI Biocatalytical transformations. IV. Enantioselective enzymic hydrolyses of building blocks for the synthesis of carbocyclic nucleosides
AU Csuk, Rene; Doerr, Petra
CS Pharm.-Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany
SO Tetrahedron: Asymmetry (1994), 5(2), 269-76
CODEN: TASYE3; ISSN: 0957-4166
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 121:36093
AB Enantiomerically pure alkyl acetamidocyclopentenecarboxylates I (R = NHAc, R1 = R2 = H, R3 = CO2Me; R = R3 = H, R1 = NHAc, R2 = CO2Me) are obtained from their corresponding racemates by hydrolysis with PLE or the lipase from Candida cylindracea.
IT **155836-24-1P 155836-25-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and sequential hydrolysis and esterification of)
RN 155836-24-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, butyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

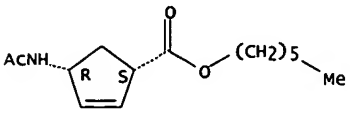
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 155836-25-2 CAPLUS

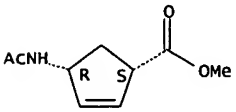
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, hexyl ester, (1S-cis)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



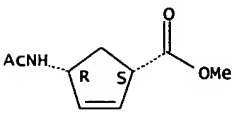
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as building block for the synthesis of carbocyclic nucleosides)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L43 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1992:236065 CAPLUS
DN 116:236065
TI Potential use of carbocyclic nucleosides for the treatment of AIDS: chemo-enzymic syntheses of the enantiomers of carbovir
AU Evans, Chris T.; Roberts, Stanley M.; Shoberu, Karoline A.; Sutherland, Alan G.
CS Enzymatix Ltd., Cambridge, SW4 4WE, UK
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1992), (5), 589-92
CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Lactam azabicycloheptenone I, derived by whole cell enantioselective hydrolysis of the racemate was converted into (-)-carbovir in 10 steps. Lipase-catalyzed acetylation of 4-cis-hydroxycyclopent-2-enylmethyl triphenylmethyl ether afforded the optically pure ester II (R = CPh3, R1 = AC) (III) and the alc. II (R = H, R1 = CPh3). III was converted into (+)-carbovir in 3 steps.
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reduction of)
RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

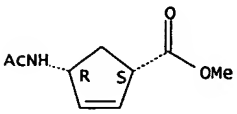
Absolute stereochemistry.



L43 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1990:217364 CAPLUS
DN 112:217364
TI Synthesis of the two enantiomers of the carbocyclic analog of nicotinamide ribose and analysis of their biological properties
AU Ikbal, Mohamed; Cerceau, Claude; Le Goffic, Francois; Sicsic, Sames
CS CERCOA, CNRS, Thiais, 94320, Fr.
SO European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1989), 24(4), 415-20
CODEN: EJMCA5; ISSN: 0223-5234
DT Journal
LA French
OS CASREACT 112:217364
AB Enantiomers of the carbocyclic analog of nicotinamide ribose I were prepared via an enzymic resolution of the precursor (±)-II using pig liver esterase. (-)-I possessed good and highly specific bactericidal and fungicidal activities. In vivo competition expts. between (-)-I and intermediate mols. of the pyridine nucleotide cycle along with its inhibitory behavior against 2 key enzymes of the NAD+ metabolism were performed and suggested that the target of (-)-I could be one of the enzymes involved in NAD+ metabolism
IT **127061-46-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and hydroxylation by osmium tetraoxide)

RN 127061-46-5 CAPLUS
CN 2-Cyclopentene-1-carboxylic acid, 4-(acetylamino)-, methyl ester, (1S-cis)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
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